

December 2012

2013 Schedule of Meetings:

2013: Mar. 6th, Apr. 3rd, May 1st, June 5th, July 3rd, Aug. 7th, Sept. 4th, Oct. 2nd, Nov. 6th, and Dec. 4th. No meetings Jan.-Feb.

Doors open at 7:30 p.m., meeting starts 8 p.m., at the Rockwood Public Library (inside Eramosa Community Centre) at 85 Christie Street (near corner Christie Street and Main Street North Wellington Road 27, Rockwood, On. NoB 2Ko.

Annual Membership Dues:

Regular 'early bird' \$10 (before Jan. 1) or \$12 after, can save \$4 by paying 2 yrs in Dec. 2012.

Couple \$12

Junior (14 to age 18) \$5

Under 14 Free

Membership Contact:

c/o: Scott Douglas, 273 Mill St., East Acton Ontario L7J 1J7 Contact: (519) 821-6379 E-mail: swcs@rogers.com

Inside this issue:

Last Meeting	2
Portugal 50 Escudos	3
Quite An Education	4
Over 70 Years Chase	5
African VELDPOND	6
Secret Santa Origins	10
Auction List	12



South Wellington
Coin Society

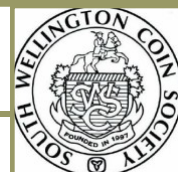


The Wellington Circular

South Wellington Coin Society founded 1997

Volume 15, Issue 10

**NEXT MEETING DATE:
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5TH, 2012**



President's Message

Our next meeting is December 5th, 2012 and our topic will be on 1967 Canadian Centennial memorabilia and collectibles as presented by **Len Kuenzig**! **Len's** "The Eclectic Collecting of Canada's Centennial Memorabilia" even includes such things as paperweights and egg-timers! **Len** has a track record of faultless research and a passion for collecting, you won't want to miss this! Due to a family matter, **Len Kuenzig** had to reschedule his talk from our November meeting to our December 5th meeting.

December is our Secret Santa meeting, so if you would like to participate, bring a wrapped gift with a value of about \$10. You will receive a coupon for an exchange, so remember that it's a secret Santa so no names. If your gift would be more suitable for man or woman (or a pet!) mark it as such. Some members will recall last year there was what appeared to be a bottle of Cuban rum wrapped up with a note advising it would be "For Lovers of All Things Cuban!". Hopefully the gift's recipient was not disappointed upon opening the gift and discovering a crisp uncirculated Cuban 3 peso replacement note wrapped around a rum bottle filled with tap water!! Remember in the spirit of generosity to be sure your gift is close to or exceeding the \$10.

Remember to bring your 2013 Membership dues. See how you can save on the left-hand panel this page, or on page 2 of this issue.

Safe, happy and healthy trip to **Mike Hollingshead** who is leaving after Christmas to spend ten weeks in Cuba, so we won't see him until our April 2013 meeting. Let's hope he finds some interesting discoveries to share upon his return. Weather permitting, **Judy Blackman** may do our March education presentation, if she's unable to attend, she's already provided the PPT and speaker notes.

Lowell welcomes consignments for our monthly auctions too!

Cheers! *John*

What's In the Box shared by Dave Marcella

A little old lady went to the grocery store to buy cat food. She picked up four cans and took them to the check-out counter. The girl at the cash register said, "I'm sorry, but we cannot sell you cat food without proof that you have a cat. A lot of old people buy cat food to eat, and the management wants proof that you are buying the cat food for your cat." The little old lady went home, picked up her cat and brought it back to the store. They sold her the cat food. The next day, she tried to buy two cans of dog food. Again the cashier said, "I'm sorry, but we cannot sell you dog food without proof that you have a dog. A lot of old people buy dog food to eat, but the management wants proof that you are buying the dog food for your dog." So she went home and brought in her dog. She then was able to buy the dog food. The next day she brought in a box with a hole in the lid. The little old lady asked the cashier to stick her finger in the hole. The cashier said, "No, you might have a snake in there." The little old lady assured her that there was nothing in the box that would harm her. So the cashier put her finger into the box and quickly pulled it out. She said to the little old lady, "That looks like poop!" The little old lady said, "It is. I want to buy three rolls of toilet paper." Don't mess with old people.

The Wellington Circular

2012-2013 Executive



President:
John Semedo
519-821-6379

Vice-President / Archivist:
Scott Douglas
519-853-3812

Secretary:
Robin Semedo
519-821-6379

Editor: Judy Blackman
E-mail:
jblackman@rogers.com
SWCS –Editor c/o
505 Redfox Rd., Waterloo, On.
N2K 2V6

Meeting Set-up / Clean-up:
Gord Tarzwell and Club
Members present at meeting

Food & Beverages at Meetings:
Mel Brown

Auction Director / Club Medals:
Lowell Wierstra
519-824-6534
ljwierstra@rogers.com

Auction Runner:
Ryan Zmija

Articles of the upcoming newsletters are due to the Editor by no later than the 15th of the current month.

Advertising space will be accommodated where space is available.

Highlights of Last Meeting reported by Len Kuenzig

Membership Draw:

George Foster won \$20! The December draw will be back to \$5. This draw is eligible for “dues paid up” members present at the meeting.

Door Prize Winners:

The 6 door prize winners were **Ernie Blair, John Semedo, Charles Turton, Scott Douglas, and Garry George.** John and Charles donated their prizes to ‘absent’ young numismatists. A big thank you to **John Regitko** for his donation of a number of Numismatic Error calendars. Donations for door prizes always welcomed.

King Arthur’s Treasure:

Charles Turton won! Tickets cost one Canadian dollar each or five foreign coins.

Our Speaker / Education:

The November attendees were treated to a PowerPoint presentation of “The Small Size Banknotes of the Chartered Banks of Canada” which was prepared by the London Numismatic Society. A big thanks to **John** (who despite being ill came out and managed to enable **Mike Hollingshead** to project the slides of the banknotes AND read the written commentary as well!

Auction:

Once again a success! Consignments welcomed, contact **Lowell** at ljwierstra@rogers.com or phone 519-824-6534!

The ‘FREE’ Perks:

SWCS Executive has decided to forego collection of money

at meetings for refreshments and food. Any members and visitors are welcome to help themselves without the need to fill a dish. The decision was based on the fact that it takes more time and effort to keep track than it costs to provide ‘the perks’ (or ‘perc’, LOL) to members. Enjoy!

Early Bird Gets Deal!:

Pay your 2013 SWCS membership fee before January 1st, 2013, and **save \$2** by paying only \$10. If you pay after January 1st, the dues are \$12. You are welcome to pay for 2 years before January 1st, 2013, so you **save \$4** and don’t have to pay dues again until Dec. 2014! Couple and kids rates remain unchanged. Pay at the meeting or send by Canada Post to: **Len Kuenzig**, P. O. Box 21018, Meadowvale P.O., Mississauga, On. L5N 6A2. Make cheques / money orders payable to ‘SWCS’ or ‘South Wellington Coin Society’.

SWCS NEW EXECUTIVE

Term of Office: **July 1, 2012—June 30, 2015**

President: **John Semedo**

Vice-President / Archivist: **Scott Douglas**

Past-President: **Mike Hollingshead**

Secretary: **Robin Semedo**

Treasurer: **Len Kuenzig**, lenkuenzig@yahoo.ca,
P. O. Box 21018, Meadowvale P.O. Mississauga, On. L5N 6A2.

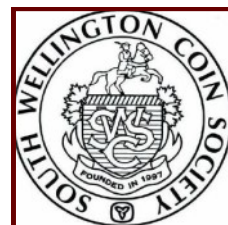
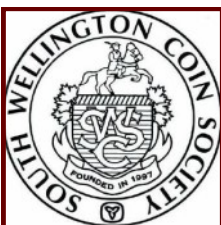
Auction Chairman / Club Medals: **Lowell Wierstra**

Show Chairman: **Mike Hollingshead**

Hospitality: **Mel Brown**

Directors: **All of the above.**

Director Emeritus: **Robert Zmija**



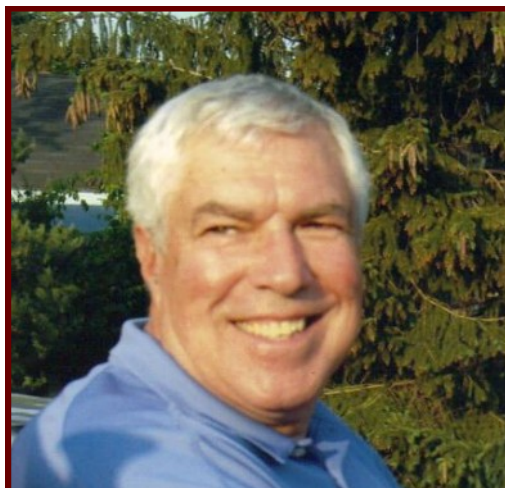
Our Deepest Sympathy to the Memmott Family

We valued **Doug Memmott** as a good friend, fellow numismatist, dealer in our show, and volunteer. He was a terrific teacher, principal, writer, and collector. Most importantly, a good husband and father.

Our deepest sympathies to the **Memmott** family and to the **Brantford Numismatic Society**.

Doug will be missed!

Rest in peace!



1964 Portugal 50 Escudo Note

28.2.1964. Dark brown on multicolour underprint. Obverse: Portrait of Queen Isabella at right. Flora and fauna border at left. Ch. 8. 15 signature varieties. Reverse: Landscape and bridge — Old city Conimbriga across left and centre. Two small male figures at bottom centre left. Watermark: Queen Isabella. 141mm x 69mm Pick 168. In uncirculated condition, worth about \$15-20 Cdn. to a collector. Associated names: Portrait of Isabella, Queen of Spain and Portugal. Associated places: Topographic representation of Conimbriga (Europe, Portugal, Beira (Portugal), Beira, Litoral, Coimbra (district), Condeixa-a-Velha, Conimbriga).

1 Escudo = 100 Centavos, 1910-2001, and in 2002 Euro = 100 Cents. The Republic of Portugal's economy is depended on agriculture and a small but growing industrial sector. Textiles, machinery, chemicals, wine and cork are exported.



As per the Standard Catalog of World Paper Money, Modern Issues 1961—Present, 15th Edition, "Followings its heyday as a global maritime power during the 15th and 16th centuries, Portugal lost much of its wealth and status with the destruction of Lisbon in a 1755 earthquake, occupation during the Napoleon Wars, and the independence of its wealthiest colony of Brazil in 1822. A 1910 revolution deposed the monarchy; for most of the next six decades, repressive governments ran the country. In 1974, a left-wing military coupe installed broad democratic reforms. The following year, Portugal granted independence to all of its African colonies. Portugal is a founding member of NATO and entered the EC (now EU) in 1986."



The Coat of Arms of Isabella of Castile with all supporters



Quite an Education! by John Regitko

Just returned from 18 days in Germany. It was wonderful. The following came to me from a stamp collector friend.

Where did "Piss Poor" come from? Interesting History. They used to use urine to tan animal skins, so families used to all pee in a pot. And then once it was full it was taken and sold to the tannery...if you had to do this to survive you were "Piss Poor". But worse than that were the really poor folk who couldn't even afford to buy a pot...they "didn't have a pot to piss in" and were the lowest of the low.



The next time you are washing your hands and complain because the water temperature 'Isn't just how you like it', think about how things used to be. Here are some facts about the 1500's! Most people got married in June because they took their yearly bath in May, and they still smelled pretty good by June. However, since they were starting to smell, brides carried a bouquet of flowers to hide the body odor. Hence the custom today of carrying a bouquet when getting married. Baths consisted of a big tub filled with hot water. The man of the house had the privilege of the nice clean water, then all the other sons and men, then the women and finally the children. Last of all the babies. By then the water was so dirty you could actually lose someone in it. Hence the saying, "Don't throw the baby out with the bath water!"

Houses had thatched roofs-thick straw-piled high, with no wood underneath. It was the only place for animals to get warm, so all the cats and other small animals (mice, bugs) lived in the roof. When it rained it became slippery and sometimes the animals would slip and fall off the roof. Hence the saying, "It's raining cats and dogs." There was nothing to stop things from falling into the house. This posed a real problem in the bedroom where bugs and other droppings would mess up your nice clean bed. Hence, a bed with big posts and a sheet hung over the top afforded some protection. That's how canopy beds came into existence. The floor was dirt. Only the wealthy had something other than dirt. Hence the saying, "Dirt poor." The wealthy had slate floors that would get slippery. In the winter when wet, so they spread thresh (straw) on the floor to help keep their footing. As the winter wore on, they added more thresh until, when you opened the door, it would all start slipping outside. A piece of wood was placed in the entrance-way. Hence: a thresh hold.

(Getting quite an education, aren't you?)

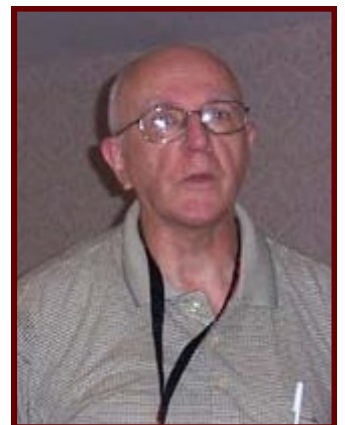
In those old days, they cooked in the kitchen with a big kettle that always hung over the fire. Every day they lit the fire and added things to the pot. They ate mostly vegetables and did not get much meat. They would eat the stew for dinner, leaving leftovers in the pot to get cold overnight and then start over the next day. Sometimes stew had food in it that had been there for quite a while. Hence the rhyme: "Peas porridge hot, peas porridge cold, peas porridge in the pot nine days old". Sometimes they could obtain pork, which made them feel quite special. When visitors came over, they would hang up their bacon to show off. It was a sign of wealth that a man could, "bring home the bacon." They would cut off a little to share with guests And would all sit around and chew the fat.

Those with money had plates made of pewter. Food with high acid content caused some of the lead to leach onto the food, causing lead poisoning death. This happened most often with tomatoes, so for the next 400 years or so, tomatoes were considered poisonous. Bread was divided according to status. Workers got the burnt bottom of the loaf, the family got the middle, and guests got the top, or the upper crust. Lead cups were used to drink ale or whisky. The combination would sometimes knock the imbibers out for a couple of days. Someone walking along the road would take them for dead and prepare them for burial. They were laid out on the kitchen table for a couple of days and the family would gather around and eat and drink and wait and see if they would wake up. Hence the custom; of holding a wake.

England is old and small and the local folks started running out of places to bury people. So they would dig up coffins and would take the bones to a bone-house, and reuse the grave.. When reopening these coffins, 1 out of 25 coffins were found to have scratch marks on the inside and they realized they had been burying people alive. So they would tie a string on the wrist of the corpse, lead it through the coffin and up through the ground and tie it to a bell. Someone would have to sit out in the graveyard all night (the graveyard shift) to listen for the bell; thus, someone could be, saved by the bell or was "considered a dead ringer". And that's the truth. Now, whoever said History was boring!!! So get out there and educate someone! ~~~ Share these facts with a friend.

Inside every older person is a younger person wondering, 'What the heck happened?'

We'll be friends until we are old and senile. Then we'll be new friends. Smile, it gives your face something to do!



With Age Comes Wisdom! Shared by Edith Lenz

A guy is 72 years old and loves to fish.

He was sitting in his boat the other day when he heard a voice say, 'Pick me up.'

He looked around and couldn't see anyone.

He thought he was dreaming when he heard the voice say again, 'Pick me up.'

He looked in the water and there, floating on the top, was a frog.

The man said, 'Are you talking to me?'

The frog said, 'Yes, I'm talking to you. Pick me up, then kiss me; and I'll turn into the most beautiful woman you have ever seen. I'll make sure that all your friends are envious and jealous, because I will be your bride!'

The man looked at the frog for a short time, reached over, picked it up carefully and placed it in his shirt pocket.

The frog said, 'What, are you nuts? Didn't you hear what I said? I said, "Kiss me, and I will be your beautiful bride."'

He opened his pocket, looked at the frog and said, 'Nah. At my age, I'd rather have a talking frog.'

With age comes wisdom.



How did a Philadelphia family get hold of \$40 million in gold coins, and why has the Secret Service been chasing them for 70 years?

courtesy of Bloomberg Business Week, Susan Berfield, August 26th, 2011, U.S. Mint / AP Photo.



The most valuable coin in the world sits in the lobby of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in lower Manhattan. It's Exhibit 18E, secured in a bulletproof glass case with an alarm system and an armed guard nearby. The 1933 Double Eagle, considered one of the rarest and most beautiful coins in America, has a face value of \$20—and a market value of \$7.6 million. It was among the last batch of gold coins ever minted by the U.S. government. The coins were never issued; most of the nearly 500,000 cast were melted down to bullion in 1937.

Most, but not all. Some of the coins slipped out of the Philadelphia Mint before then. No one knows for sure exactly how they got out or even how many got out. The U.S. Secret Service, responsible for protecting the nation's currency, has been pursuing them for nearly 70 years, through 13 Administrations and 12 different directors. The investigation has spanned three continents and involved some of the most famous coin collectors in the world, a confidential informant, a playboy king, and a sting operation at the Waldorf Astoria in Manhattan. It has inspired two novels, two non-fiction books, and a television documentary. And much of it has centered around a coin dealer, dead since 1990, whose shop is still open in South Philadelphia, run by his 82-year-old daughter.

"The 1933 Double Eagle is one of the most intriguing coins of all time," says Jay Brahin, an investment adviser who has been collecting coins since he was a kid in Philadelphia. "It's a freak. The coins shouldn't have been minted, but they were. They weren't meant to circulate, but some did. And why has the government pursued them so arduously? That's one of the mysteries."

The VELDPOND Our Most Beautiful Coin! Courtesy of **S. A. Coins** (African's largest rare coin dealer)

Without a doubt, the Veldpond is one of the most beautiful coins in our country, as well as the most beautiful in the world. This can easily be seen anytime you place a Veldpond alongside any of our other coins. There simply is no contest.

The big difference between the Veldpond and other coins is that the Veldpond has the most character and personality. This is because they were hand-made. Each and every one is unique and individual. Their shapes, which vary from concave to convex, are the shiniest of all of our coins. They seem to refract light better than any others.

The Veldpond is our only indigenous ZAR coin. It was designed by the Boers, made by the Boers and the gold was hewn by the Boers. This interesting story tells how these coins were manufactured, making them very special indeed. Should you ever have the opportunity to purchase one of these pieces, snap it up! They are one of the highest financially performing coins in our market and should remain so for many years.

On analysing the coin market, an experienced investor would find it tough to beat a better strategy than buying 5 or more Veldpond coins. They are drivers in our market, moving it to higher levels. Drivers are the highest performers in the market.

[illegible]

Drivers are the coins that get the most media attention and they perform at the highest rates possible. The 1892 Single Shafts are also drivers. The Single 9 is the most powerful driver in our market.

With investors and collectors gaining knowledge and learning more about the Veldpond, there is no better investment strategy than buying a controlling number of these beautiful coins. Less than 1000 were minted and the few that are left will become increasingly sought after.

Surprisingly, because they are not cheap, the Veldpond is one of the most liquid of all of the coins we sell. They truly jump off the market once they have been put up for sale.

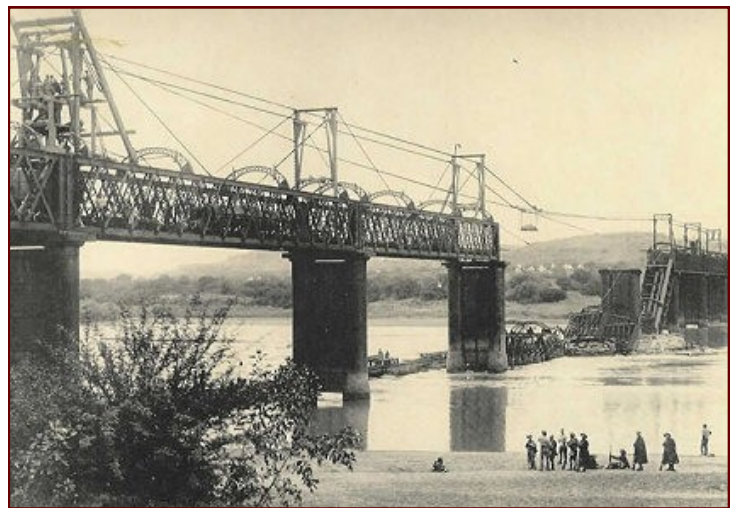
Amongst the Afrikaner, these coins almost enjoy the status and reverence of a religious artifact. There is something extraordinary about these coins that cannot be put into words. They became rare and sought after from the very time that they were minted. There are very few coins in the world that can lay claim to this. Generally, rare coins only become rare only after many years.

Norval's Point railway bridge, which was destroyed by the Boers, much to the annoyance of the British at the time. >>>>>>>>>>

What is even more amazing is the fact that these coins seem to have the same effect all over the world. They maintain strong markets amongst collectors in the USA, Australia, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

If you ever get the chance to purchase one of these coins, take the opportunity! They will turn out to be one of the best investments that you could ever make. Indeed, anyone acquiring a Veldpond would have a very tough investment to beat over the medium to long term. These coins defy the general laws of the coin market. The central law of all coins is they are as rare as their mintage numbers. The fewer the number of coins available, the more valuable they are. The Veldpond has regularly performed at financial multiples beyond that of coins that are far less numerous.

The story of the Veldpond is one of the most enthralling that we have ever read concerning a coin. The making of this coin is also referred to as being ‘romantic’. This is the first time that we have found such a reference to a coin. Without doubt there is something very special about the Veldpond coins. We have found that many of our collectors and investors become more attached to their Veldponds than to their other coins. Many exclaim, when trying to move their coin portfolios in a particular direction “No, leave the Veldpond!”



THE STAR, JOHANNESBURG, TRANSVAAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1927
THE ROMANTIC STORY BEHIND THE MAKING OF THE VELD POND

In the middle ages when battles and sieges were part of every day life on the continent of Europe, the soldiers pay had often perforce (by circumstance) to be coined by means of improvised mints and the precious metals of which the coins were composed had to be provided by the cutting up and the melting down of plate, jewellery and miscellaneous baubles.

Such money was often less precise and of simpler design than that turned out by the regular mints. Sometimes it would consist of square, lozenge-shaped or octagonal pieces of clipped metal stamped with crude designs and letterings.

Sometimes, on the other hand, the coins would be well executed and attractive in appearance. It all depended on the artistic skill and mechanical ingenuity of the soldier mint-masters. Such coins are termed in numismatic (coin collectors) records as “siege pieces” or “money of necessity”.



When the civil war raged in England during the seventeenth century, the royalist forces were largely paid with such obsidional money. It was of silver and many a splendid punch bowl, flagon, dish and cup went into the making of it.

Ireland, during the stormy period which terminated with the battle of Boyne, 1690, had to pay its fighting men with “gun money”. For this, no precious metals were used, but only worn out cannon and kettles, pots and pans from the Irish kitchens. A crown piece was made of less than an ounce of brass or bronze.

Money of necessity was struck in German East Africa during the Great War and many people in Johannesburg will remember the handsome elephant sovereigns of gold and the 20 and five heller pieces of copper and brass that were brought back in considerable numbers by local men on their return from the East Africa campaign. This money was coined in a portable field mint at Tabora.

South Africa is only represented in this interesting branch of numismatics by one variety of coin-the famous “Veld Pond”. These coins were struck by the Boers at Pilgrims’ Rest in 1902 during the last few months of the Three Years’ War.

The Veld Pond is a pretty coin, a shade larger than a Sovereign. It is made of practically pure Transvaal gold and its intrinsic value is about 22s. On the one side is a monogram Z.A.R. (Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek) in elegant lettering with the date 1902 beneath. On the other side are the words "Een Pond". The coin has milled edges.

[illegible]

Pilgrims' Rest had been occupied by General Buller in 1900, but after that date the sound of war never penetrated the quiet valley. To Pilgrims' rest were sent from various quarters, large quantities of mealies, which were ground in a water mill driven by the Blyde river. Families came there from ravaged districts, marriages were celebrated and the normal life of the community was maintained until the last day of the war. Near the village are the oldest goldfields in South Africa. All the mines were idle, though undamaged, but sufficient gold was obtained to warrant the establishment of a state mint, whence a considerable number of sovereigns was issued.



The Wellington Circular

The “Veld Ponde” were easily disposed of. From the first, they were curiosities and were eagerly acquired by those burgers who had sovereigns in exchange for them. Their number was limited as the quantity of gold at the disposal of the Mint commission was not large. The output fluctuated with the supplies, but the striking of the Veld Ponde continued until the last days of the war. The total number struck was between 950 – 1 000. The exact figure, as far as Mr. Kloppers can recollect, was 986.

The members of the Transvaal government were highly pleased with the sovereigns. The State Secretary Reitz was particularly enthusiastic. At the conclusion of hostilities, Mr. Kloppers and his two assistants Messrs. W. Reid and D. Graham and the members of the commission were all presented with a gold ornament by the Transvaal government. This was as a memento for the services they had rendered with regard to the State Mint in the field.

They were made from the same press as the sovereigns. All in all, seven were struck. The medal given to Mr. Kloppers is in a trefoil shape, about the same size of three sovereigns. The centre of one side was stamped with “Veld Pond, Z.A.R. 1902”. The other side of the ornament was engraved in decorative fashion, “P. J. Kloppers, Staatsmunt te Velde, 1902”. Mr Kloppers naturally prizes the ornament very highly and it will be handed down in his family as heirloom. The ornaments given to the other recipients were similar, only differing in the names.



<<<<<One of the Veldpond Medals.

“Veld Ponde” are pretty scarce today. Years ago, numbers of them were mounted and worn by their possessors as broaches or watch chain pendants, a fate that also befell the Burgers sovereigns of 1874. Some specimens of both coins also underwent the indignity of being pierced. Fine, well preserved, untouched specimens of both however, are still to be met for the fastidious collector.

During the latter part of the Three Years’ War (Anglo-Boer War), there were also a number blank discs, the size of sovereigns, used as currency in the Transvaal. Some had raised edges and some were quite plain. These discs are of very little interest compared to the Veld Ponde, as they bear no distinguishing stamps.

They were sovereigns in the process of manufacture and were put into circulation from the Pretoria mint before the British occupation of the city. They were issued in that form because the dies which would have converted them into ordinary Kruger sovereigns were broken. New

dies were ordered from Europe, but they were intercepted by the British on their way out. Many people had private inscriptions engraved onto the specimens of these gold blanks in their possession.

It may also be added in conclusion that there was a State printing office in the field at Pilgrims’ Rest. This press also produced Transvaal Government notes of the values of £1, £5, and £10. Mr. Kloppers still has some of this money in his possession, which was obviously printed on pages taken out of school exercise books. The only ornamental feature about these Pilgrims’ Rest notes is the Republican coat of arms, which was printed from a die made by Mr. Kloppers.

Deriving from the Christendom tradition, the ritual is known as *Secret Santa* in the United States, *Kris Kringle* or *Chris Kindle* (*Christkindl*) in Ireland and Australia, *Secret Santa* or *Kris Kringle* in Canada, and the Philippines (where it is also known as *Monito-monita*). All of these names derive from traditional Christmas gift-bringers: the American custom is named after Santa Claus, while *Chris Kindle* and *Kris Kringle* are both corruptions of the original name of the German gift-bringer *Christkindl*, which means the ‘Christ Child’. Exceptions are Britain, where the traditional gift-bringer is Father Christmas, and the Philippines which has the Three Kings. The term *Secret Santa* can refer to the practice itself, or any of the people participating. In Germany, Switzerland and Austria this tradition is called *Wichteln* or *Engel und Bengel*. In Portuguese, it is called *amigo secret* or *amigo occult* (secret friend), while in Spain it is called *amigo invisible* (invisible friend). Most places in Latin America use *amigo secret*. *Pollyanna* is used in southeastern Pennsylvania and southern New Jersey to denote a similar gift exchange. What about secret coins, secret compartment coins, secret stash, secret shipwreck loot, secret reserves?





Local / Special Coin Shows & Conventions

- DEC. 2, Brampton, ON** - Brampton Coin Show, Century Gardens Recreation Centre, 340 Vodden Rd. E. Buy, sell, trade and appraise at more than 40 tables of dealers, featuring coins, medals, tokens, paper money, trade dollars, militaria. Children's table. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Admission \$3, under 14 free. Free parking. Funds raised for Children's Charities. Sponsor/Affiliate: B&W Coins & Tokens and the Brampton Rotary Club. For more information, contact B&W Coins & Tokens, Willard Burton telephone 905-450-2870, email b_and_w@sympatico.ca.



go to CCN <http://www.trajan.ca/showbbs/ccn.pl> for more info.

**CANADIAN
COIN NEWS**



South Wellington 2012 Fall Coin Show by SNAP Newspaper—Guelph

Autumn in Guelph isn't complete without a South Wellington Coin Show! For the umpteenth time, coin aficionados drove, bicycled, ran, hitchhiked, crawled, and hurried in every other conceivable way to see what this fall's show had to offer! The "coin nerds", now headed by **John Semedo** as **Mike Hollingshead's** illustrious reign as President of the South Wellington Coin Society has come to an end, didn't disappoint as dozens of booths displayed many of the Holy Grails of the coin world! As **Semedo** remarked - the shows keep getting more popular. And judging by the turn-out, this SNAP'er would have to agree!
Photo by Chris Tiessen.



Admission "gate keepers": Coin Society President John Semedo with young Joey and Jessica, and Mel Brown

South Wellington 2013 Events by Mike Hollingshead

Just so you are all aware, the following dates have been submitted to Canadian Coin News and Linda Robinson's Numismatic Calendar for SWCS shows in 2013:



Saturday April 6th, 2013



Saturday October 19th, 2013

We will be removing two or three dealer-tables at our coming shows to allow more space for back-up tables and wider aisles needed for the larger crowds that are attracted to the Guelph Show.

Mark your calendars now, and remember, our Stone Road Mall Days are usually the weekend before the show! Come out and volunteer to help with these events to ensure their success!

Let the Bidding Begin! Here's Auction List for December 5th, 2012

LOT	DESCRIPTION	EST. VALUE	RESERVE	YOUR BID	WINNING BID
1	Canada 1942 silver half dollar	/	\$8.00		
2	Canada 1943 silver half dollar	/	\$8.00		
3	Canada 1943 silver half dollar	/	\$8.00		
4	Canada 1944 silver half dollar	/	\$8.00		
5	Canada 1945 silver half dollar	/	\$8.00		
6	Canada 1946 silver half dollar	/	\$8.00		
7	Canada 1947cr silver half dollar	/	\$8.00		
8	Canada 1949 silver half dollar	/	\$8.00		
9	Canada 1950 silver half dollar	/	\$8.00		
10	Canada 1939 silver dollar	\$30.00	\$20.00		
11	Canada 1950 silver dollar	\$30.00	\$19.00		
12	Canada 1923 shinplaster	/	\$4.00		
13	Great Britain 22 pennies farthings three pence	\$15.00	\$3.00		
14	20 trade dollars, tokens & woods	\$20.00	\$6.00		
15	6 Chinese cash coins	\$10.00	\$2.00		
16	Netherland seven zinc ten cent coins 1941 - 1943	\$5.00	\$2.00		
17	Netherland triple coin brooch	\$10.00	\$2.00		
18	U.S.A. six half dollars 1940, 45, 46, 48d, 52d, & 64	\$75.00	\$40.00		
19	Great Britain 11 silver coins 1.2753 oz	?	\$30.00		
20	Apothacary weight two drachms	\$10.00	\$2.00		
21	Canada 1959 ten cents silver	?	\$2.50		
22	Canada 1967 quarter silver	?	\$5.00		
23	Canada 1967 half dollar silver	?	\$8.00		
24	Canada 1937 dollar bill Gorden/Towers	?	\$1.50		
25	Canada 1937 two dollar bill Gorden/Towers	?	\$3.00		
26	Canada 1937 ten dollar bill Gorden/Towers	?	\$11.00		
27	China four old cash coins	?	\$4.00		
28	Canada 1926 nickel near 6	\$20.00	\$12.00		
29	Canada 1902 quarter silver	\$10.00	\$8.00		
30	Nova Scotia 1832 half penny	\$49.00	\$20.00		
31	Upper Canada bank token 1852	\$15.00	\$7.00		
32	U.S.A. 1927 quarter silver	\$8.00	\$4.00		
33	U.S.A. 1922 silver dollar	\$27.00	\$20.00		
34	U.S.A. 1921 silver dollar	\$27.00	\$20.00		
35	U.S.A. 1857 half dime silver	\$30.00	\$15.00		
36	Three World bank notes unc.	?	\$3.00		
37	Three World bank notes unc.	?	\$3.00		
38	Four World bank notes unc	?	\$3.00		
39	Three World bank notes unc.	?	\$3.00		
40	Three World bank notes unc.	?	\$3.00		

Coins for auction call Lowell Wierstra @ 519-824-6534